

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

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NUMBER 4.

## NEARING THE END.

Congress Rushes Through the Great Appropriation Bill.

## AN EXTRA SESSION AVOIDED.

There is No Need for an Immediate Meeting of Congress—The World's Fair Slighted—A Battle for Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—With the precision of clock work and the speed of rushing steam the appropriation bills are being taken up in Congress now and disposed of, and it looks as though nothing more would be done of an extraordinary session until next fall. The only thing which could cause an extra session, it is now believed, would be a financial panic, an emergency so remote that it is seldom mentioned. At the appropriation bill will be passed, it is stated, by the leaders of the two houses, and since the train has about ceased on the free gold, President Harrison having again yesterday decided that no bonds should be issued under any circumstances, the financial question is about quieted down.

The work goes on rapidly, a stage at a time, the debates are short. Little things do not stand in the way of progress. The Sundry Civil bill, which most was feared, has passed without a word of opposition, owing to the abandonment of the Sherman bond issue amendment, to which the silver men of the House objected. The danger of an extra session was thus avoided.

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland did not care for the amendment. The bill is accordingly in the hands of the conference committee. Pension bills carrying over \$66,000,000, were passed finally, although it was shown by June 30, 1894, there would be \$200,000 pensioners and \$100,000,000 required for pensions. The conference report on the Military Academy bill, has been approved by the Senate and the Indian bill passed. The House, the Fortification bill has been signed by the President. The Army bill has been in his hands. The Agriculture bill has just reached the Senate. Several important bills have for some time been in Senate committee.

It will be seen that the business is a little backward, but not so much being that it cannot be gotten up by March 4. The two great danger points appear to have been safely and finally passed over—that of a failure of some of the most important appropriation bills, and a financial stringency requiring an extra session.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CONTINGENTS. The World's Fair contingent now in Washington is considerably armed over the outlook for the appropriations in the sundry civil bill. The conference committee of the House and Senate practice, in agreement, the amendments, except the Sherman and the World's Fair amendments. Tomorrow the House will consider the World's Fair amendments. Mr. Holman and Mr. Sayers are out for the camp of the Committee on Awards, and will make their fight particularly on the \$600,000 for the jurors. Mr. Holman was asked this morning why he objected to this feature and he replied: "It is not necessary. It has never been customary to pay jurors at World's Fairs."

Mr. Quay presented in the Senate today a petition signed by the pastors of many of the Washington churches and others on the subject of the proposed concert, programme by the Marine band in the Pension office building next Sunday (as part of the inaugural ceremonies). It declares to permit the holding of such concerts on Sunday by a band of musicians connected with one of the great departments of the government in a government building as part of the inaugural ceremonies would be a national sin; that such decoration would be unbecomingly and that it would result in an ecclesiastical and would be used as authority and example for the complete secularization of Sunday. It therefore asks that orders be issued forbidding the use of any government building for such purposes on that day. In connection with Mr. Quay offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information on the subject.

Colorado World's Fair Managers. DENVER, Feb. 27.—The state board of World's Fair managers met at noon today. Secretary French was authorized to go to Chicago to attend to all matters there requiring his attention. He will go to-morrow night.

The salaries of the several assistants, one in each department were fixed at \$1,000 each per month.

A resolution was adopted, apportioning the \$65,000 fund as follows: arrangement of building and grounds \$5,000; secretary's department \$1,500; contingent expenses \$3,000; mining department \$10,500; horticultural \$5,500; women's \$5,000; historical \$8,000; manufactures \$8,000.

The agriculture department and the mining department of the World's Fair exhibit have their exhibits ready to load on the cars for Chicago. The agriculture department will have more than two cars and the mining two cars, some of the educational exhibits will probably be put in with the agricultural exhibit, so that there will be at least five full cars to start for Chicago as soon as loaded.

Financial Prospects. New York, Feb. 28.—The views of financial men upon the "trade" prospects of the coming administration, as gathered by the New York World, present a greatly varying but hopeful confusion.

Henry W. Cannon, a delegate to the late Brussels conference, believes that President Cleveland is committed to sound money and the maintenance of a sufficient gold reserve in the treasury. He does not think the Democratic party will make any radical changes in the tariff, that will have a disastrous effect on the country.

Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank, declares that the silver purchase law is the cause of some of our financial troubles, but believes Mr. Cleveland will adopt a policy that will maintain a parity of silver and gold.

## A SNOW BLOCKADE.

Railroads Interrupted in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

## TRANS GREATLY DELAYED.

Passengers Rescued from the Drifts by Runners on Snow Shoes—Country Travel Suspended—The Snow Still Drifting.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—Northern Iowa is having as bad a storm as anywhere. At Mason City big flakes of lightning were seen and heavy rains of sleet and snow. A number of the passengers on the Chicago and North Western were accompanied by the snow at Albert Lea, Minn. Many of the smaller places report the storm as the worst of the season. It is not cold, however, and there will be no suffering.

## A BLIZZARD RAGING.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—Reports from all parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas indicate that the blizzard of the winter is raging. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the snow has been falling in sheets for twelve hours, nearly a foot of new snow is now on the ground. The wind has been blowing from the north and east, and business of all kinds are greatly retarded. Trains arriving in St. Paul from two to ten hours late. The temperature up to night fall was mild.

St. Paul, Feb. 28.—The big blizzard occasioned in Minnesota and Wisconsin by the snow and wind storms of yesterday and today is being gradually raised, though it will be forty-eight hours before traffic will be restored to the normal.

Of the many trains that were from Chicago, only two, the Wisconsin Central and Burlington, have arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. Trains from the north are moving in this direction as the storm did not extend to northern Minnesota, but none of them are able to get far south of St. Paul.

In the southeast and southwest parts of the State the snow and wind storms are practically abandoned, but in some places being six feet high. The snow is piled so high in the railway cars that the rotary power will not cut it off, and it must be taken out with ordinary shovels. A Duluth, St. Paul and Northern Pacific train is said to be about four miles north of St. Paul.

Six women were taken from the train and placed over the snow on toboggans to St. Paul by a party of men wearing sleds. Conductor May left the train and started to secure aid at a farm house. He was found in an exhausted condition by snow runners, and now is very ill at a St. Paul hospital.

A BAD BLOCKADE. SHREVEPORT, Mich., Feb. 28.—The worst blockade of the winter now prevails. All railroads are blocked and trains are delayed or abandoned. The Chicago and North Western passenger train was delayed four hours in a deep cut between Negaunee and Sault Ste. Marie. The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic have partly opened their line by the use of a rotary snow plow. Telegraph wires are nearly all down, there being only one wire to Chicago from the upper peninsula, and that working very badly.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC ABANDONED.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 28.—Railway traffic is badly hampered by the results of yesterday's storm. The first train to arrive was from St. Paul, it came in at 7 o'clock, more than two hours late. The trains from the south and east are none of them yet in. The wind is still high and the snow is still drifting. Freight traffic is abandoned for the present.

## A BLIZZARD IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—The weather throughout Nebraska has approached the form of a blizzard today. Snow and sleet to the depth of several inches fell during the night, continuing to fall today and this morning. The wind turned to a gale, reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Street car traffic was badly blocked in this city, but trains on all lines of road have managed to arrive and depart about on time. The Burlington and Missouri is using snow plows on all trains to-night.

At Grand Island, while the storm was at its height it broke out in the street cars, badly derailing it, and causing many cars. The loss is something over \$3,000, Nebraska insured. Reports from north and west Nebraska say many yards of cars are without power and if the storm is of long duration it may cause heavy loss. There is no sign of abatement in this locality to-night.

## HIMETALISM IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sir Henry Meyrick Thompson, Liberal Unionist member of Parliament for North East Northampton, moved in the House of Commons today that the British government should use its influence to bring about a re-assembly of the international monetary conference, with the object of inducing a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and silver. Sir Henry, who is a director in several railways and is recognized as a recognized authority on these questions, argued that monetary reform was a national misfortune and that a fixed bimetallic ratio was the sure remedy for existing difficulties growing out of the currency problem.

Mr. Samuel Montagu, Liberal member of Parliament for Whitechapel, and well known as a member of the banking house of Messrs. Montagu & Co., earnestly supported Sir Henry's motion and argued in favor of bimetalism. Other Liberal Unionists also addressed the House in behalf of the proposition.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, reminded the House that the international monetary conference met at the initiative of the United States and it would be an unprecedented proceeding now to deprive America of the initiative. He and his followers the Unionists, argued with more or less sympathy and a right to expect from the United States a declaration as to what part the country proposed to take next. In the opinion of the government no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change

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## THE GREAT AND ONLY HOLLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—London, the world-famed city, was celebrating its six-hundredth anniversary today, moving back to the village of St. Giles, the 16th century on Feb. 24, 1882. Now standing in its advanced age, its frame is as strong and its foot as sure as it was twenty years ago. For the last six weeks it has been appearing nightly at the Agricultural Hall, in a building which a rope stretched 200 feet from the ground and giving machine performance on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays so soon. In an interview today he said:

"I have a ways 'till grateful to the American people for their kindness to me and the name they gave me over there, 'The Hero of Niagara.' I have a ways regarded with as much a feeling as any of my medals or more so. I have a ways regarded with as much a feeling as any of my medals or more so. I have a ways regarded with as much a feeling as any of my medals or more so."











## THE GAZETTE.

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## THE COMING CHANGE.

This week will be an eventful one for the United States. It is the last week of the Fifty-second Congress, and the members will have to work day and night if they are to get through with necessary legislation before Saturday noon. Not all the appropriation bills have been passed yet, and of those that have been passed, some are still in conference committee. It is doubtful whether all will be finished by Saturday, and if they are not, it will be necessary for the incoming President to call an early session of the Fifty-third Congress.

On Saturday, March 3rd, at noon, President Harrison will become a private citizen, and Mr. Cleveland will take his place. At the present cabinet will go out of office, and the new ministers chosen by Mr. Cleveland, and considered announced before, will take their places. The Republican party will go out of power, and the Democratic party will come in.

The results of this change of responsibility will not be immediately evident. It will take several months, probably, for the change to become complete and for the new Democratic administration to be installed. But on Saturday the change that involves all subsequent events will take place.

For thirty-two years the Republican party has been in power at Washington. Twenty-eight years in the Executive Department, thirty-two years in the Senate, and twenty-two years in the House of Representatives. At no time during those thirty-two years have the Democrats held the Presidency and both branches of Congress, and therefore at no time since 1861 have they felt the full responsibility of power.

One does not easily realize all that this means. No party since the foundation of the government has ever been in power so long continuously. The Federalists were in office for twelve years after 1789. Then the Democrats came in, under Jefferson, and stayed in until 1825, when John Quincy Adams was elected President by the House, the people having failed to choose a President. Jackson brought in the Democrats again in 1829, and they stayed in until the inauguration of William Henry Harrison in 1841. The Whig triumph was short-lived, for Tyler went over to the Democrats, and in 1849 Polk was elected. But the Whigs triumphed again in 1858 with Zachary Taylor, to remain in power on the fourth year. The administrations of Pierce and Buchanan gave the Democrats eight years more. Then began the Republican regime which has lasted ever since, with the partial interruption from 1885 to 1889.

The longest period of power for any party in history, therefore, was that from 1801 to 1825; and the last time the Democrats and full control was in the dark days just before the war, when their supremacy brought the country to the very verge of ruin.

The change of next Saturday means, therefore, a great deal; and is a momentous event in our history. All over the country there is going on a readjustment of party lines. The sharp divisions between the Republican and the Democratic parties, intensified by the war and by the Reconstruction period, have been, if not largely obliterated, at least largely obscured. The new Populist party has brought both the old parties to see that there is a new force to be reckoned with, and that our republic is no longer a party that have ever existed, must take some practical lessons in agrarianism.

Under existing conditions, therefore, the Democratic party comes into power under new auspices. In many respects—and for that let us be fully thankful—it is no longer the same old party that it was before the war. It has now problems to confront, new dangers to meet. The one man in the party who has had some training in leadership is to be president—a fact that should give it a great advantage. It has an opportunity to make a new record. For thirty-two years it has been a mere obstruction to the wheels of progress. Its policy has been summed up in the two words often heard from the lips of its leader in the House—"object." Now it must pass from negation to initiation—from the objective case to the nominative and the possessive. Its opportunity is a grand one. It begins, not where it left off thirty-two years ago, with a bankrupt treasury, a distracted country, a credit

that any beggar would be ashamed of, but where the Republican party leaves off, with unlimited credit, splendid resources, a country united, patriotic and prosperous. It can rise to the emergency, it can show constructive power and practical wisdom, there is open before it an honorable and successful career.

What this change may mean to the Republican party will appear later. That it will dissolve, or be permanently discouraged, no Republican who has convictions will for a moment believe; that its mission is ended no such Republican will admit. Defeat may deprive it of the adherence of those who have been Republicans for office, or who have been attracted simply by the glamour of success; but such secessions will only strengthen and purify it, purge it of those, make it once more the party of great moral ideas. It must put its upon its past, grand and glorious, and that past has been. It must go forward, and in the same spirit with which it dealt with the great questions that agitated the country during the War and Reconstruction periods, it must be prepared to deal with the new questions which are pressing to the front.

In a word, the change in the government that begins next Saturday, its opportunities are rightly appreciated, and put to use, ought to benefit both parties; and so it may prove, in the end, to be for the good of the whole country.

## A GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT.

Now that the Republican party is going out of power in a few days, and may not be in power again for some time, it may not be out of place and certainly should not be uninteresting, to give a brief glance over the work that party has done while in power. We do not propose to fight the war over again, or to "wave the bloody shirt," but simply to enumerate, briefly and dispassionately, some of the things the party has accomplished.

First, then, if the Republican party did not fight the war through to victory, the war was fought through to victory under its auspices and leadership, the Union was preserved by its agency.

Second, in order to fight that war through successfully, money had to be raised in unprecedented amounts. The Democratic party had left a bankrupt treasury, a shattered credit. Our seven per cent bonds went begging over Europe at 70 cents on the dollar. In four years the Republican party raised two thousand millions of dollars, and at the end of that time government bonds were selling at a premium in the markets of the world.

What we are on the subject of finance, let us recall that the Republican party fastened the greenback, which supplied a plentiful temporary circulation during the war. It established the system of national banks, which the financiers of the world admit to be the finest and safest banking system in the world. When gold was at a premium, and paper dollars were not at par, the Republican party never ceased its efforts until specie payments were established, and every dollar of our national money was for practical purposes just as good as every other dollar.

The Republican party has maintained for thirty-two years a protection tariff, under which our manufactures have increased ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred fold; the cost of goods to the consumer has vastly decreased, and thousands of industries have been established here that were unknown three decades ago.

In fact, as we have heard from many a campaign orator, every bit of affirmative legislation for a third of a century past is due to the Republican party. During that time it has made the country's history.

But how is it about the details of administration? Has the Republican party proved an efficient public servant?

The answer to that may safely be left to the Democrats themselves. For eight years they have been trying to find something choiced, or discredited, in the record, but they have had to give it up, and acknowledge that Republican administration has been honest and thoroughly efficient.

As one looks over the record, and especially as he contrasts the results accomplished by the two parties, he is struck anew with amazement that the Republican party, which has so abundantly showed its patriotism, its practical wisdom, its administrative ability, should be turned out of office, and the Democratic party put in, which has so often and so conspicuously proved its utter inability to conduct public affairs successfully. The only apparent explanation is that the power above which guides our nation's destinies wants the Democratic party to learn how to rule; and the only way it can learn is by practice. Let us hope the lesson will not prove too hard for it this time.

As the Republican party goes out of power for a time, no fair-minded person who looks back over its record can sincerely deny that it has done well—that it has performed some stupendous tasks with wonderful success—that on the whole, it "fully deserves the verdict, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

The Kindergarten has passed the House, but the companion bill, providing for a department of kindergarten instruction in the Normal School, was rejected. Perhaps the latter may be reconsidered; certainly it ought to be.

## A STAGGERING SCENE.

A remarkable scene was witnessed in the House of Representatives on Thursday, when Mr. Henry A. Tamm, Secretary of the Navy, was discovered on the floor. "The House," says the press dispatches, "spontaneously broke into applause and cheers which lasted several minutes and which evidently came from the heart." Mr. Tamm was smilingly bowed to Mr. Herbert and yielded him five minutes of his time. And so Mr. Herbert was compelled to come from his retirement. He was deeply moved by the cordial reception given him and his voice quivered as he said: "This reception from men with whom I have associated and whom I have known so long touches my heart in a manner that I have no words to express. I can only say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

This short speech was greeted with long and loud applause, and then Mr. Tamm held a eye in the rear of the chamber.

A somewhat similar scene was enacted a few days ago, when the members of the House took occasion to testify, without distinction of party, their regard for Mr. Mount of Georgia, who will not be a member of the next Congress.

Such scenes as these show a real good feeling that is worthy of cultivation. They show that beneath the mere partisan differences, beneath the personal jealousies and rivalries of Congressmen, there is a real regard for ability and patriotism and good fellowship. For this reason they are reassuring.

But we may go farther, and draw a needed lesson from these two omissions. Why was it that Congressmen honored in this way these two men?

In the first place, both are men of ability and integrity. But that ability and integrity would not have been recognized in this way in the case of any man who had been a member of the House for one term. The thing that furnished them the opportunity to show their ability and integrity, to grow in usefulness to their constituents and to the Republic, was their long service in the House. Mr. Mount has been in Congress continuously for twenty years. Mr. Herbert has been a member for sixteen years. Inasmuch when they first entered their long service gave them good committee positions and a chance to show whatever was in them. It gave them a weight in Congress that no new man can have. It matured their judgment, and made them better representatives than any one else could be without experience.

It is a good custom which prevails in the South, and in some few districts in the North, to re-elect a good representative, when you get one just as long as he will serve. What honor did not such men as Joshua R. Gliding and James A. Garfield confer on the districts they served so many years? How greatly was the power increased of such men as S. S. Cox, Samuel J. Rancin, and John G. Carlisle, by their long service in the House? Do you the State of Maine exercises an influence in the House out of all proportion to her numerical importance, simply because, having found four good representatives, she sends them back every two years. Mr. Herbert's own State of Alabama, mainly by virtue of this practice, sends such men as Oates and Wheeler and Torrey and Herbert, almost for continuous periods of a dozen years or more, has become, in influence in the House, one of the foremost States in the Union. Editor of these States exerts more real power in the House than New York or Illinois; not that New York or Illinois do not send some able men, but that the evil principle of "rotation in office" has robbed them of the influence to which their numbers and the character of their population, they would otherwise be justly entitled, and which they would naturally exert.

## ERNEST WHITNEY.

A city cannot prize too much, nor in losing him mourn too deeply, such a citizen as Colorado Springs lost on Saturday. His residence here gave us not only the honor reflected from his distinction in the field of letters, but the permanent good that spreads in all directions from the life of a man of so noble and attractive character. His work in the literary training of young men at Yale University, and his powers as a critic and a poet, were of a quality that makes his early death a misfortune to the country; he had gone far along the path that leads to the loftiest heights of poetic achievement, and there is every reason to believe that he needed but time to reach them.

In another aspect his work was nearer to its completion. No one who met him failed to see something of the extraordinary charm that bound to him the affection and reverence of his friends. When a man to whom life has everything to offer in happiness and fame is called upon to put an aside and second himself to the prospect of an early departure from so congenial a world, when too many continued his chosen work through pain and weariness, but accepts his lot with a gallant and easy cheerfulness; when to the last day he keeps himself a man among men, with the warmest interest in current events from politics and scientific progress down to college sports; when he shows a loving solicitude for the lives of his countrymen, but spurs on his friends, good

and encouraging to all his friends; of such a man it can scarcely be said that he has ever done perfect his life; he has been perfecting it, and his possession of these virtues could not have been fully known except through the certainty that his time was short. Upon those who knew him well he has made his mark forever, teaching them how seriously, courage, unselfishness and the love of all good things may illumine the hardest fate and show of what excellence humanity is capable. A man of genius whose genius is outgrown by the splendor of his character is a spectacle before which we may well pause and learn.

## THE NEW CABINET AND ITS POLICY.

The entire Cabinet of the President-elect has now made up and announced. It is in some respects a remarkable aggregation. It contains three Democrats of something like national fame—Messrs. Carlisle, Herbert and Morton; one Republican—Postmaster General Reformatory—Mr. Gresham; one Democrat appointed apparently for personal political services—Mr. E. A. Tamm; and three personal friends of Mr. Cleveland, selected apparently because of their devotion to him—Messrs. Lamont, Bissell, and Olney.

Whether such a Cabinet can be made to work harmoniously remains to be seen. Mr. Cleveland and no doubt expects that his own personality will so dominate his advisers that their differences will be still in their regard for an obedience to him. But Mr. Gresham and Mr. Carlisle are not exactly friends, and it seems hardly probable that they two can get on together without some family jars.

Individualy, the majority of these appointments are strong men. Mr. Gresham has a decided personal character and unquestionable ability. Whether he is a good diplomat has never been tested. Mr. Carlisle, in sheer intellectual strength and caliber, is probably the greatest man in the Democratic party to-day. Mr. Herbert is an excellent appointment. From his long service on the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House he has become thoroughly acquainted with the condition and needs of the Navy Department. He is a true American and a patriot; and many a time has fought the majority of his own party in the House in the interest of the efficiency of our navy. Mr. E. A. Tamm we have spoken of a ready-made man once. He is untried in administrative work of this kind; but he is able, aggressive, strong, rapid in his mental processes, and we believe will do his best to make a good record. Mr. Morton has been known rather as a brilliant stump-speaker and party manager than as an executive officer, although he has had experience in office. He is a thoroughly high-minded and honorable man, according to the testimony of those who know him.

Of the personal appointments, Mr. Lamont is known to every body as a man of great tact and of unswerving devotion to his chief. Mr. Bissell is not known at all outside the Buffalo bar, except as the old law partner of Mr. Cleveland. His appointment to this particular office of Postmaster General is generally regarded in New York as a blow at Tammany, and a fair notice that an anti-Tammany administration machine will be constructed in that State. Mr. Olney seems to be known in Massachusetts as a good lawyer, but has no national fame.

The general policy of the new administration was pretty well known from Mr. Cleveland's own utterances, and these are confirmed by the character of his appointments. It will be anti-Spanish and anti-Asian. We hope it will be favorable to the new navy and to the extension of our coast defenses. It will make a strenuous effort to revise and reduce the pension list. It will not be satisfactory to the "Jacksonian" Democrats in the matter of spoils. So far, its general course may be outlined with some certainty. The enigma of the Cabinet is Gresham, and the unknown in the policy of the administration is its attitude on our foreign relations.

## THE NEXT SENATE.

The Senatorial contest in most of the States having at last been settled, it is possible to determine pretty closely the composition of the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress.

The terms of thirty Senators expire on March 3. Of these nineteen are Republicans and eleven are Democrats. There remain twenty-eight Republican Senators, twenty-eight Democrats, and two Populists. Of the thirty new or re-elected Senators, the Democrats have secured eleven, counting White of California and Rogers of North Dakota, bringing their total up to forty-three. The Republicans have secured nine, bringing their total up to thirty-seven. The Populists, or Populists, Democrats, have secured or will secure three, and the Republicans will probably get two in Montana and Washington. The Senate will probably be: Democrats, 46; Republicans, 36; Populists, 2. On organization, therefore, the vote will probably be 47 to 41 in favor of the Democrats.

It is possible that of the four Senators classed above as Populists, two Democratic Senators—namely Kyle of South Dakota, and the new Senators from Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming, one of them may have voted for the Populists, but which one we cannot say, but there is no doubt that the Democrats need not expect at all on

the Populist Senators to carry any partisan measure. In any event, the Democrats will have the organization and will be responsible for legislation. This is assured, but all branches of the Executive and Legislative departments will be controlled by the Democrats for at least two years to come.

On the whole, we believe this is a fortunate thing for the country. The responsibility will be wholly on the Democrats; and responsibility is a wonderfully steadying and conservative force. It is time that party should learn how to govern. They have been out of power so long that there was danger of their losing together the executive faculty and generating into a mere mob of malcontents. A season of power ought to improve their moral immensely. As for the Republicans, it will not hurt them to be out of power for awhile. It will enable them to get rid of some of their parasites and to reorganize on a better basis. It will give the country a chance to contrast Democratic with Republican rule, and the results of Democratic policy with the results of Republican policy within thirty years past. If the Democrats stick to their platform, we shall have some practical experience with a tariff for revenue only, and may be able to tell better in 1895 whether the policy of protection to American labor and American industries has or has not been good for the country.

For these reasons, all of us may view the prospect with some degree of equanimity. This is a great country; and even if the Democratic policy is wrong, it can hardly ruin us in four years.

## THE BERING SEA CASE.

Yesterday Secretary John W. Foster retired from the Cabinet, and to-morrow sails for Southampton, on his way to Paris to take charge of the American side of the Bering Sea case, before the international arbitration commission which begins its sessions next month.

This tribunal consists of the Marquis Visconti Venosta of Italy, Baron Alphonse de Courcelle of France, and Judge Gram of Norway, with two arbitrators each for Great Britain and the United States. For the Americans Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan will sit as arbitrators, and our case will be presented by Mr. John W. Foster, agent, and by Mr. E. L. Reaugh, Judge Bogert and Mr. J. C. Carter as counsel. The British arbitrators are Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson, and their case will be presented by Charles E. Tupper, agent, and Sir Richard Webster, the Hon. W. E. Cross, and Mr. C. Robinson, of the Canadian bar, as counsel.

The tribunal is the most august arbitration commission that has sat since the one at Geneva which passed upon the Alabama case. The counsel on either side are fully as able and as distinguished as those who argued over the Alabama awards; and the point at issue is one of momentous importance, not only to this country and to Great Britain, but to all civilized nations as well, and especially to Russia, from whom we derived whatever rights we possess in Bering Sea, and who still controls the western half of that body of water.

This is a great source of satisfaction to know that the focus vivendi of the past year is extended for a year to come; so that, pending the decision of the commission, the sea will be closed to poachers, and the seal will not be ruthlessly slaughtered by the pirates of British Columbia and our own Pacific coast. Such an arrangement is a great diplomatic triumph for this country, for Great Britain conceded long and stubbornly that until the question was settled sealing should go on as in former years.

When the commission meets, we shall have something to say about the case, and its merits. With its preliminaries and results, it forms one of the most interesting chapters in international or diplomatic history. Meantime we may rest assured that in the hands of such men as Secretary Foster, Justice Harlan, ex-Minister Phelps, Mr. Carter and Judge Bogert, American interests will be fully cared for, and may await with confidence the result of the celebration of the great international tribunal.

## "WE, THE PEOPLE."

The three railroads of Coos Bay street have a great many successors in this country. In Colorado, we have got used to the claim that the Populist party is "the people." In Kansas the claims of that party have gone even further, and "we, the people" have attempted and are still attempting to override the courts, the ballot-box and all other established institutions.

But it is not only the Populists who have resolved, first, that the whole earth belongs to the People; and second, that we are the People. A similar claim comes from New York, from the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton street. The construction of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, says The Evening Post, "is in entire harmony with the political methods in the past, and is in the fullest sense representative of the influences which compelled his nomination and secured his election. From first to last he was the disciple of the people against the machine or spoils element of his party, and he will enter upon his duties as President as the representative of the people."

There is a new definition of "the people" in this case; it means those persons who chose Mr. Cleveland for the

Democratic nominee regardless of the process of the politicians.

This definition is worthy, perhaps, of a little examination. Of course it excludes all Populists, to begin with, and all Republicans. Then it excludes all Democratic "politicians," meaning thereby Mr. David B. Hill, Mr. Richard Croker, all the Tammany men and McLaughlin men, and all the Southern Democrats who were against Cleveland's nomination—including Speaker Crisp.

The definition includes, first, the Mugwumps; and second, those Democrats who favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination. These constitute "the people," according to The Evening Post.

"This definition be correct, 'the people' in Colorado number perhaps a hundred, perhaps a thousand; as for the rest of us—the other four hundred and twenty odd thousand, 'where are we at?'"

## GOVERNOR WAITE VS. HIS PARTY.

Governor Waite has again showed his good sense by appointing Mr. E. M. Grafton of Marlboro a trustee of the State Normal School. His appointment of Senator McGovern and Representative Reynolds on the World's Fair committee showed that he is not governed entirely by partisan considerations, as well as his appointments to the Denver Boards of Police and Public Works. For this recognition of Republicans he is taken to task in the last number of the local organ of the People's Party, which was as follows:

There has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed as to the course Governor Waite is pursuing. His recent appointment of McGovern and Reynolds on the World's Fair committee astounded the Populists of this county. In the recent election no two persons fought him harder than these two. There are many men in Populist ranks of this county who were deserving of these appointments—who are honest and intelligent and who are highly thought of. It is true that men did not join the Populist ranks merely for office; but it is also true that after fighting for and attaining such a great victory they cannot stand it to be edged in the face by a very real defeat which their efforts helped to elect. It will be a burning shame if the state be lost to the Populists at the next election. It surely will be unless several of our state officials change their actions. They must realize that they are not superior to the men whose votes placed them where they are. They must get over their "spoiled leader" theory. They were the favorites of fortune and were lifted to office by a grand reform movement. The people who elected them expect something of them. If they do not come up to expectations, in two years they will go down, forgotten, from their position, "sons of oblation."

We quote this diatribe in full, because it shows so exactly the spirit that animates the patriots who are taking part in the "grand reform movement." They "did not go into the Populist ranks seeking office"—no! But now they "expect something," is the same, and propose to send Governor Waite to oblivion if he does not give them what they expect. In the words of Panagiot of Texas, "What are we here for?" Recognition of tried ability and worth finds no place in the Populist programme. When they win an election, they want the offices, and all the offices; and some of them, apparently, want nothing but the offices.

There is a question for the members of the class in Logic. In 1888 Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. In 1892 Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Populist nomination for President. In 1893 Judge Gresham is official head of a Democratic Cabinet; and if President and Vice President should die, he would be President, chosen by the Democratic party.

Now, if this is the same Judge Gresham in 1888, 1892, 1893, does it follow that Republicans, Democrats and Populists are the same?

The appropriation bills are gradually getting through both houses. The chances are that the total for the two sessions of this Congress will be at least a billion, and considerably more than the total appropriated by the Fifty-first Congress.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Durango Southwest, wisely remarks that "next to fruit, it has been demonstrated that the sugar beet is the most profitable crop that can be raised in this State, where the soil is so well adapted to beet culture."

Our Colorado contemporaries who are objecting to the legislative union to New Mexico and elsewhere should bear in mind that the long-suffering legislature is kept from doing business, the less harm it can do.

for Consumption is what you are offering, if your blood is impure. Consumption is simply lung Scrofula. A scrofulous condition, with a skin cough or cold, is all that is needed to develop it.

But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Scrofula in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, restorer of health and strength, restorer of the known to medical science, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Consumption in its earlier stages, and for Weak Lung Action, Scrofula Cough, and all Bronchial, Croup, and Lung Affections, that is, the only remedy so unfailing that it can be guaranteed. It is a cure, not a cure, you have your money back.

So matter how long you have had Catarrh, or how severe, Dr. Sage's Remedy will effect a permanent cure. \$5.00 reward is offered for the proprietors of this medicine, for an accurate case of Catarrh.







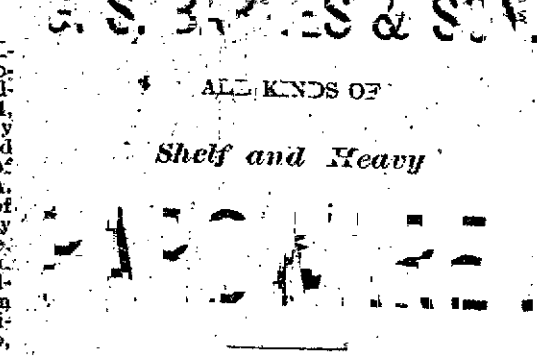








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By virtue of an execution, \$1 fa. and fee bill, issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of the State of Colorado, for the County of and to be collected, whereof the sum of one hundred and no cents, \$1.00, is the sum of one hundred and no cents, \$1.00, and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment rendered in the case of The Ute Pass Land and Water Company in favor of Hoce & Co. Ltd. out of the lands heretofore owned and controlled of the said The Ute Pass Land and Water Company, I have leave on the following property, to-wit:

All the fixtures, goods, chattels, furniture, household goods, tools, furniture and appliances owned by the said Ute Pass Land and Water Company and situated in the Ute Hotel at Ute Pass, El Paso County, Colorado, consisting of

carpets, furniture for rooms, parlor, halls and  
bathrooms, and a large quantity of silver  
ware, linen, mats, rug, hot-lens, china, glass,  
and silver ware, cutlery, kitchen and laundry  
utensils, and a large quantity of tin ware, to-  
bacco and cigars, and a large quantity of tin  
ware and bulbs, office fixtures, and tools used  
about the hotel and grounds, a full and complete  
inventory of the contents of the safe, and a full  
and open to inspection, reference to which is  
hereby made for a more detailed statement of  
the same.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall  
be free for sale at public auction on or after the  
first day of February, 1901, at the place of the  
sale, to the U. S. Pass Land and Water Company  
and to the above-described property, on Mon-  
day, the first day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock  
a. m., at the hotel situated at the U. S. Pass  
station on the Colorado Midland railroad in El  
Paso, Texas.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 21st day  
of February, A. D. 1901. **F. M. BOWERS,**  
Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Customs  
and Excise at the Port of El Paso, Texas.

E. t. of first publication, Feb. 22, 1901.

STATE OF COLORADO, ) ss.  
COUNTY OF EL PASO, ) In the County Court.  
R. M. Wisdom, Plaintiff, )  
vs. ) Summons.  
Didema Wisdom, Defendant. )  
The People of the State of Colorado, )  
To D. Tema Wisdom on the defendant above )  
named, Greeting: )  
You are hereby required to appear in an action )  
brought against you by the above named )  
plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso County, )  
State of Colorado, and answer the complaint )  
therein within twenty days after the service )  
of this summons on you, by publication, or if )  
served out of this County, or by publication )  
within thirty days after the service hereof, ex-

of the day of service, or judgment by default, and that you appear according to the prayer of the complaint, and that the co-defendant in the above-captioned action be not served with this summons, or if the service of this summons on this State, then ten days additional to the time for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid. The said action is brought to obtain a judgment against the defendant in the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds that the defendant has wilfully deserted and abandoned her, and that she is entitled to plaintiff, without any reasonable cause for the desertion, and has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward plaintiff, as will more fully appear from the

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 24th day of January A. D. 1893.

A. B. BRISON, Clerk.  
Brison & Musser, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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**SUMMONS.**

STATE OF COLORADO, ss.  
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

The First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Plaintiff,

vs.

W. M. Groves and T. W. Hackett, co-partners as Groves & Hackett, Defendants.

To W. M. Groves and T. W. Hackett, the defendants aforesaid, Thomas Hackett, the defendant above named,

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of E. Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or, if

and out of this County, or by publication, within ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of the making thereof, by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be served upon you within the ten days, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional, to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer, for the purpose of the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought upon a certain promissory note made by you under your firm name and the name of said Bank, and delivered to said Bank, dated Nov. 10, 1880, for the sum of \$1000, and due on demand after date you promised to pay to the order of said Bank at said Bank, three thou-

annum from date until paid for with interest per cent per annum, payment whereof has been demanded and refused and on which there has been overdue and unpaid thousands dollars together with thirty-two and one-half per cent interest thereon, the said plaintiff claims to recover in this action as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court to reject the herein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of said County, at Coconino Springs, Arizona, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1982.

SEAL: \_\_\_\_\_

222-1000, 222-1000, 222-1000,  
Fainoff's Attorneys,